

DESMODIUM GLUTINOSUM.—The name *Hedysarum glutinosum*¹ was published by Willdenow in volume III, part 2, of his edition of Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum*. This, I have recently shown, was published in 1802, not in 1803 as stated by Kuntze². I also pointed³ out that Michaux's *Flora Boreali-Americana* (in which *H. acuminatum*⁴ was described) was published in 1803. Discovery of the actual dates of publication of these two works answers decisively the long standing question—which of these two is the proper name to use?

DeCandolle, in 1825⁵, made the combination *Desmodium acuminatum*, based on Michaux's name and placed Willdenow's name in synonymy. Blake in 1924⁶ made the combination *Meibomia acuminata*, and then also indicated the error involved in the application of the name *Desmodium grandiflorum* (Walt.) DC. to Michaux's plant.

Schindler, in 1926⁷, proposed the combination *Desmodium glutinosum*. Although Schindler considered *H. glutinosum* and *H. acuminatum* to have been published simultaneously, he treated the former as the "earliest legitimate epithet"⁸ on the basis that the two taxonomically identical names had first been combined in 1813, when Muhlenberg reduced *H. acuminatum* to synonymy under *H. glutinosum*.

Blake and Schindler accepted 1803 as the proper date of publication of Willdenow's name and of Michaux's. Both men also overlooked the combination *Desmodium glutinosum*, published by Wood in his *Class Book* in 1845⁹. Although it is true that Wood cited neither authority nor synonyms his description leaves no doubt as to his intention nor as to the identity of the plant he was considering. It is a literal translation of Pursh's¹⁰ treatment of *H. glutinosum*, which in turn is an accurate condensation of Willdenow's description and diagnosis of the material sent him by Muhlenberg. Therefore *Desmodium*

¹ Muhl. ex Willd., Sp. Pl. iii². 1198 (1802).

² Kuntze, Rev. Gen. i. cxxxv. (1891).

³ See Schubert in RHODORA xlv. 147-150 (1942).

⁴ Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 72 (1803).

⁵ DC., Prod. ii. 329 (1825).

⁶ Blake in Bot. Gaz. lxxviii. 277 (1924).

⁷ Schindl., in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. xxii. 258 (1926).

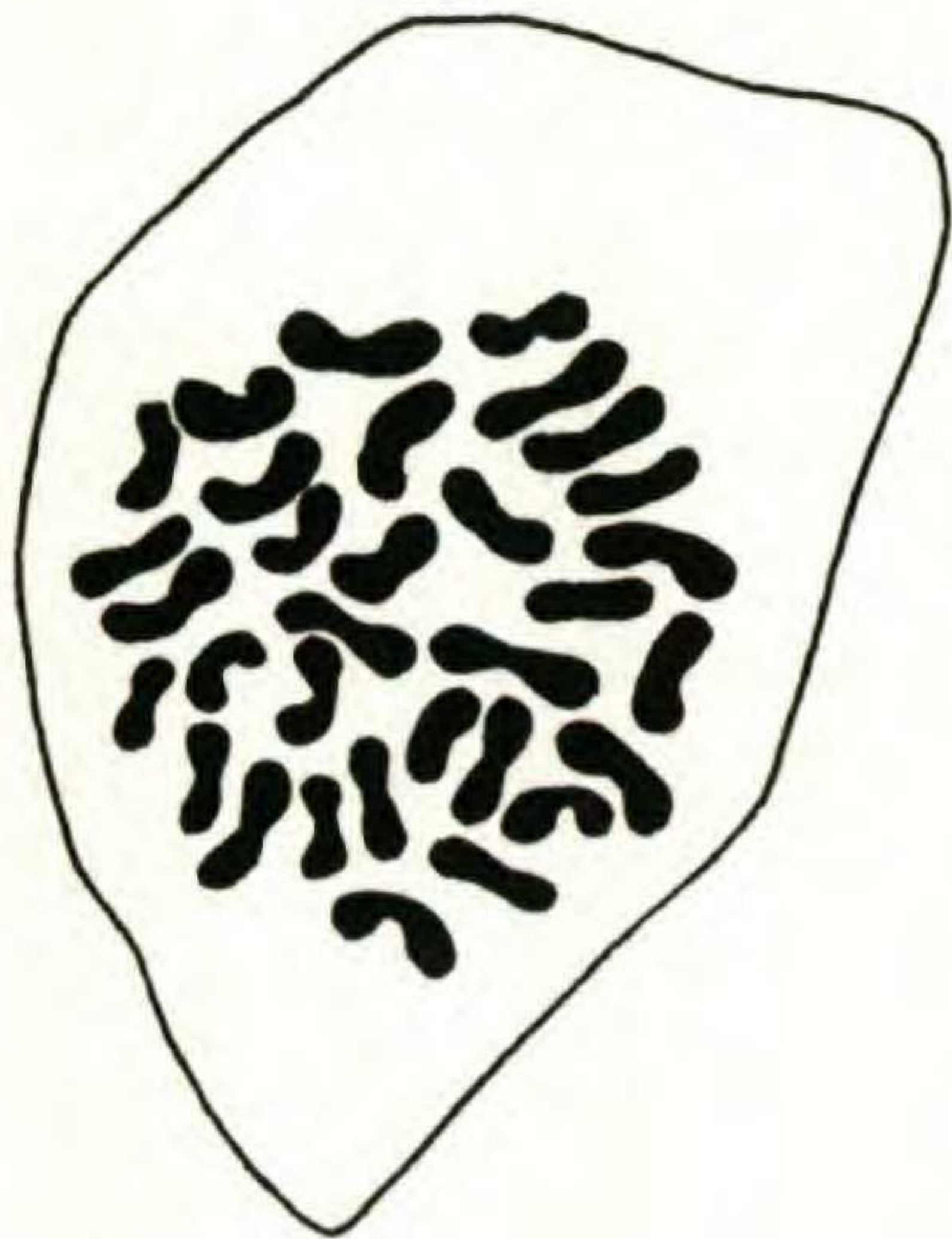
⁸ Int. Rules Bot. Nomencl. Art. 56 and 60 (2) (1935).

⁹ Wood, *Class Book of Botany*, 120 (1845).

¹⁰ Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. ii. 483 (1814).

glutinosum (Muhl. ex Willd.) Wood seems to be the correct name to apply to the plant described by Willdenow, and for the plant described by Michaux with which it is identical.¹—BERNICE G. SCHUBERT, Gray Herbarium.

CHROMOSOMES OF JAMESIANTHUS.—Blake and Sherff² described *J. alabamensis* as the type of a monotypic genus of Com-



positae with "very close resemblance not only in habit but also in technical characters to the genus *Arnicastrum* Greenm." Dr. Roland M. Harper, who collected the specimens upon which the genus is based, kindly supplied seed of this plant from the original locality: near Russellville, Franklin County, Alabama. Seedlings were grown in the greenhouse.

Plumules, fixed in Carnoy's fluid and smeared in iron-aceto-carmin, were studied cytologically. The chromosome number for three plants was determined. The $2n$ -number at mitotic metaphase is 32 (fig. 1).—DOROTHY A. JOHNSON, Department of Botany, University of Michigan.

¹ For a photograph of the type of *H. glutinosum* I am indebted to Dr. L. Diels of Berlin, and for a fragment of authentic material of *H. acuminatum* to Dr. Francis W. Pennell of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

² Sherff, E. E. A New Genus of Compositae from Northwestern Alabama. Botanical Series Field Museum of Nat. Hist. 22: 399-403. 1940.

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